Numb. XLI.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, October 2. to Thurſday, October 9. 1729.

The Remainder of Governour *Burnet*'s laſt Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives at *Boſton*, with their Anſwer.

YOU ſay further, *That this Settlement is done by the Parliaments free will and aſſent, without which neither they nor any other Engliſhmen, who have the Power of granting Money, ought by Magna Charta to do it.* Here again you would ſeem to prove ſomething when really you prove nothing; does doing *a thing with free will and aſſent* prove that it is no Duty? It only proves what no body can deny, that our *Duty* ought to be done with our *free will and aſſent.* And that you may know that this is the Senſe of His Majeſty, and the firſt Parliament in his Reign upon this matter, I will ſet down the very Words of his Speech, and of their Addreſs in Anſwer to it. His Majeſty's Words are, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, You know very well that the Grant of the greateſt Part of the Civil Liſt Revenues is now determined, and that it is neceſſary for you to make a new Proviſion for the Support of me and my Family.* The Anſwer of the Houſe of Commons ends with theſe Words, *That your Majeſty's Crown may ſit with Eaſe and Glory on your Head, we think our ſelves indiſpenſably obliged to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will provide ſuch a Revenue as may be ſufficient to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Crown in its proper and full Luſtre.* And in the Act paſſed by that Parliament for this Purpoſe, intitled, *An Act for the better Support of His Majeſty's Houſhold and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain*, there are theſe Words; *Now we Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, being deſirous that a competent Revenue for defraying the Expences of Your Majeſty's Civil Government, and ſupporting the Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain during your Life (which God long preſerve) may be ſettled on Your Majeſty, and that Your Majeſty may be enabled to make an Honourable Proviſion for your Royal Family, as a Teſtimony of our unfeigned Affection to your ſacred Perſon, of whoſe great Goodneſs and Princely Qualifications, we have had very many Teſtimonies, and by whoſe happy Acceſſion to the Throne, your Majeſty's Subjects have a Proſpect, that the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Realm be continued, and that they your ſaid Subjects and their Poſterity may thro' the Divine Goodneſs enjoy a long Tranquility under Your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, have therefore freely and unanimouſly Reſolved to Give and Grant, and do by this Act give to You our gracious Sovereign Lord King* George *the Second, the ſeveral Rates, Duties, Impoſitions and Charges herein after mentioned, during Your Majeſty's Life.*

I have made ſo full a Recital, to ſhew how lamely and partially you have repreſented the Proceedings of Parliament, and to make the People ſee that Settling the Civil Liſt at Home has been recommended by the Crown as *neceſſary for the Commons to do*, owned by the Commons as an *indiſpenſible Obligation*, and proved to be ſo by the weighty Reaſons given for it in the Preamble of the Act, and yet freely and unanimouſly granted: And if you were as deſirous here as they were in Great-Britain, *That a competent Revenue for defraying the Expences of His Majeſty's Civil Government and better Supporting the Dignity of the Crown* in this Province *ſhould be ſettled; if you had the ſame Affection* with them *to His Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, the ſame Proſpect that by his Acceſſion to the Throne the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Province will be continued*, and that *you will enjoy a long Tranquility under his auſpicious Reign*, there could be no Reaſon ſhewn, why you ſhould not *freely and unanimouſly grant Rates, Duty and Impoſitions* for the ſame End as they have done.

You complain of *Hardſhips brought or threatned from me to compel you to a Compliance*, but you carefully avoid taking any Notice of *the Hardſhips brought and threatned* by you to Governour *Shute, to compel him to a Compliance*, of which I reminded you in my laſt Meſſage; to whom you refuſed any Allowance till he paſſed all that was laid before him; nor do you think fit to mention your like Methods to compel Governor *Dummer* to a Compliance. If you have made a Practice of compelling former Governors, and have refuſed to do me Juſtice, am I not obliged to exert my legal Authority in defending the Rights of the Crown entruſted to my Care from the Invaſions of the Repreſentatives; which is all that I am conſcious of having done.

You add, *How inſignificant the other Branches of the Legiſlature here muſt be, if an Inſtruction to a Governour muſt be a Rule to the General Court.* It is not becauſe it is an Inſtruction that it muſt be a Rule, but becauſe it is Juſt and Right that it muſt be a Rule. And His Majeſty has therefore declared that if you do not comply, it ſhall be laid before the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain*, who will Judge whether this Inſtruction contained any thing but what was Juſt and Right, and if ſo, whether you have not acted againſt Right and Juſtice in refuſing it: And tho' you are very fond of comparing your ſelves with that auguſt Body, when you ſpeak of your own Powers, I muſt remind you that you are ſubordinate to them, and accountable to them for your Actions.

Your next Aſſertion is, *That I act as if I was at Liberty to raiſe Money as I pleaſe for my own private Uſe.* This is ſo groundleſs and unjuſt an Aſperſion, that tho' your Treatment of me has not deſerved any Juſtification to you on my Part, yet to prevent the Deluſion that the Publick may be under upon it, I will explain it fully.

You cannot pretend that ever I raiſed any other Money for my private Uſe, except by Fees taken for Let-paſſes and for Regiſters; Now to ſhew how little Truth there is in your Aſſertion *That I raiſe Money as I pleaſe*, Theſe Let-paſſes are eſtabliſhed by a Law of this Province, in the 4th Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for regulating Fees, wherein, among the Secretary's Fees, is to be found, *A Paſs or Sea-Brief, Three Shillings*, which at that Time was worth as much Silver as *nine Shillings*, as the Money now is.

Regiſters are eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and no Fee aſcertained for them, though Governours are under the Penalty of a Thouſand Pounds, and Loſs of their Government, to ſee the Laws of Trade obſerved. There are no Fees given the Governour by any Law of this Province, for any Service whatſoever, and yet by natural Juſtice and Equity, a *Quantum meruit* is due for every Service to be done; and accordingly former Governors have taken

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Six Shillings for a Regiſter, of which I never heard that that there was any Complaint; and yet this Fee, when firſt taken, was as valuable as *Twenty Shillings* now is, which is all that I take for them.

And as to Let-paſſes, the Fee of *Twelve Shillings* which I take for long Voyages, and *Four Shillings* for Coaſters, brought upon an Average, is leſs than the Secretary's Fee for them, eſtabliſhed by Law, is worth at this Time.

But ſo far was I from taking *what I pleaſed* upon theſe Heads, that I confined my ſelf exactly, as to both, to the Fees ſettled at *New-York* by Ordinance of the Governour and Council, allowing for the difference of Exchange between the Provinces: And ſo far is this Money from being raiſed at my Pleaſure, that there is none of the King's Governors in *America* that I have heard of, who have not Fees for the ſame two Articles, and none leſs than mine, and moſt of them much larger.

This is a true State of the Matter complained of to you by a few only of the Merchants, who, except two or three, are far from conſiderable, and upon which you have made a Complaint to His Majeſty, without ſending me a Copy of it, I ſuppoſe for Fear that I ſhould diſcover all the Miſrepreſentations in it. And here I cannot but wonder at your Readineſs to accuſe me of treating the Aſſembly *with a Courſe of Harſhneſs and Severity*, when you have taken upon you to treat me in ſo indecent a Manner, as in *Page* 29. of your Votes, to call my Government a *Mal-Adminiſtration*, even after that you knew that all my former Conduct had been approved by the Crown. Whatever might be your Opinion of my Proceedings, it did not become you to make your ſelves Judges as well as Parties, by condemning them before they had been heard and judged by our Superiours.

Your Obſervation upon *that Part of the Royal Order which I had recited to ſhew that you don't act according to the Truſt repoſed in you in the Support of Government* is very extraordinary: You ſay that *it ſeems to be founded on a Suppoſition, that altho' the laſt Aſſembly had given a ſufficient Sum, yet that this and ſucceeding Aſſemblies would not.* Where this Suppoſition is to be met with in the Royal Order, I confeſs I cannot ſee. This Part of the Royal Order *muſt be founded on* what immediately proceeds, wherein the Lords report *that it appeared that the Point contended for, was to bring the Governour appointed by His Majeſty over them, to a Dependance upon their Good Will for his Subſiſtence, which would manifeſtly tend to the leſſening of his Authority, and conſequently of that Dependence which this Colony ought to have upon the Crown of* Great Britain, *by bringing the whole Legiſlative Power into the Hands of the People*; And therefore in the next Paragraph, the Words *due Proviſion for the Support of His Majeſty's Governour* muſt be taken to mean ſuch a Proviſion as does not leave him dependent on the Good Will of the Repreſentatives from time to time; which would ſtill be the Caſe, tho' you and other Aſſemblies ſhould make ſuch Offers.

You go on and ſay, *that this Aſſembly has now done it, and you doubt not but others will, which if they do from time to time they anſwer their Truſt, the Manner being left to the Diſcretion of the General Court.*

It is *the Manner* of doing it which the Lords aſſert to be contrary to the Intent of the Charter; But you have lately given an unconteſtible Proof that you do not deſign to make any Sum a Rule for other Aſſemblies, by non-concurring the Council's Amendment to your Reſolve about it, in which they would have had it declared that the ſecond Three Thouſand Pounds was for this preſent Year. Here you found your ſelves obliged to throw off the Diſguiſe, and refuſe to make any ſuch Explanation; By which you ſhew to all the World that you mean theſe Offers no otherwiſe than as *Temptations to me to give up His Majeſty's Inſtructions*; But the Uſe you make of keeping theſe temporary Allowances in your Power from ſix Months to ſix Months, appears by the Injuſtice you have done to the Judges and the Secretary, who have now ſerved fourteen Months without any Allowance, which you know beſt if it is not owing to their ſhewing, what you think, too great a Regard to His Majeſty's Service.

In Anſwer to my Charge about the Supply of the Treaſury, you offer, *that the General Reſolve for the Supply of particular Orders of the Court in allowing Accounts ſubſequent thereon, are fully comprehended and fully intended in the Word* Acts *mentioned in the Charter.*

When ſuch Language comes before a Parliament who know the Difference of a Reſolve and *an Act*, and that nothing can be an Act without enacting Words, it muſt appear very ſurprizing to them, eſpecially when ſeveral particular Orders or Accounts are likewiſe called Acts; which kind of particular Accompts were never brought into Parliament to be paſs'd there before the Treaſury can iſſue Money upon them; So that they will be perfectly ſenſible of the unjuſt Diffidence which you ſhew of the Governour and Council, when you would deprive them of this Right which they have by the Charter. But nothing ſhews the Weakneſs of your Cauſe, more than the Neceſſity you find your ſelves in to conceal ſome Words of the Charter, to ſhew *that this Method cannot in the leaſt Meaſure tend to prevent an Opportunity to His Majeſty to diſallow ſuch Acts any more than if they had all the Formality of a Law; for all Orders as well as Laws, Statutes and Ordinances that paſs the three Branches of the Legiſlature, are to be tranſmitted to His Majeſty for Approbation or Diſallowance.* I would gladly know why you have ſuppreſſed the Words, *under the publick Seal*, which I recited to you in my laſt Meſſage, when it is conſidered that by the Charter they *are to be tranſmitted under the publick Seal to His Majeſty for Approbation or Diſallowance*, the Abſurdity of the preſent Method plainly appears: For was it ever practiced or thought on, to ſend theſe Reſolves or Orders or particular Accompts Home under the *publick Seal*; or if they were, How could Paying Money on particular Orders be juſtified before His Majeſty's Approbation could be had, or the three Years expreſſed for Diſallowance elapſed? ſo that at once here appears nothing but Inconſiſtency.

I muſt however allow that you have juſt Reaſon to blame me for *underſtanding* and *Practicing* in this Manner *in your Favour*: But if you conſider that it was in the Beginning of my Government, before I had Time to inform my ſelf of the publick Affairs, I hope you will think me excuſable; eſpecially ſince I am ready to aſſure you, that you ſhall never have another Occaſion to reproach me with any ſuch Compliance.

It is a very low Diſtinction, by which you would *obſerve that it is not ſaid, that Her Majeſty or the Privy Council or the Committee apprehended the former Offer was only made to tempt me, but barely that it was ſo apprehended*; as if theſe Words, *It was ſo apprehended*, could there relate to any other Perſons, but to thoſe that were then ſpeaking, who were the Committee of Council, and what they ſaid afterwards approved by Her Majeſty and the Privy Council.

As to your *Intreaties to me to compaſſionate the ruinous Circumſtance of this People*, I can very ſincerely return them to your ſelves, and obſerve your Endeavours to make the Publick Affairs ſo difficult and troubleſome to me to tranſact, when I am tied up by my Inſtructions on one Hand, and meet with nothing but Contradiction and Ill Uſage from you on the other.

But it would be well for you to remember who made *this Province* that was *once flouriſhing, to decline* ſo much; Even they who have ruined the Credit of it, by making a Deluge of Paper Currency, which your very Petitioners among the Merchants will maintain. By this Means thoſe who lend Money loſe more than their Intereſt every Year, and thoſe who have none may get Money by borrowing only.

When you follow better Maxims, and conſent to put the publick Affairs upon the real Foot of the Charter and of *Magna Charta*, then the Province may again flouriſh: But till then you have nothing to expect but the Diſpleaſure of the Legiſlature of *Great Britain*. And that you may not be deceived by the idle Surmiſes of your Agents, I will give you an Account at Length of what was done by that Legiſlature to the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of the late King, by *an Act for the better ſecuring the Dependency of the Kingdom of* Ireland *upon the Crown of* Great-Britain; which Act is at length as follows:

'WHEREAS *the Houſe of Lords of* Ireland *have of late, againſt Law, aſſumed to themſelves a Power of Juriſdiction to examine, correct and amend the Judgments and Decrees of the Courts of Juſtice in the Kingdom of* Ireland; 'Therefore, *for the better ſecuring of the Dependency of* Ireland 'upon the Crown of Great Britain, *May it pleaſe your moſt Excellent Majeſty, That it may be declared; and be it declared*

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ved by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that the ſaid Kingdom of Ireland, *hath been, is, and of Right ought to be ſubordinate unto and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of* Great-Britain, *as being inſeparably united and annexed thereunto; and that the King's Majeſty by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, had, hath, and of Right ought to have full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes of ſufficient Force and Validity to bind the Kingdom and People of* Ireland.

'*And be it farther Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Houſe of Lords in* Ireland *have not, nor ought to have any Juriſdiction to judge of the Affairs, or to reverſe any Judgment, Sentence or Decree, given or made in any Court within the ſaid Kingdom: And that all Proceedings before the ſaid Houſe of Lords, upon any ſuch Judgment, Sentence or Decree, are, and are hereby Declared to be, utterly Null and Void, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.*

Sept. 2. 1729. W. BURNET.

The Aſſembly's ANSWER.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have conſidered your Meſſage of the 2d Inſtant, and notwithſtanding your groundleſs Cenſures, as tho' they had not a Dutiful Regard to the Crown, and endeavoured to delude the People, we hope and doubt not, but they will ever remain and appear to be ſincerely and heartily Loyal to our moſt Gracious and Rightful Sovereign King *George*; And they have and always will ſeek the true Intereſt and Welfare of this Province.

'It is wonderful to this Houſe, that you ſhould argue ſo much from the Settlement of the Civil Liſt for the fixing your Salary, when there is ſo great and obvious a difference between them! Can you expect ſuch an Expreſſion of Reſpect and Confidence from your Conduct ever ſince your Arrival? Can there be any Pretence, that the Aſſembly have not ſhewn as great an Inclination for your Support as your Excellency has for the Good of this Province?

'The Houſe are no leſs ſurpriſed at your Account of Lett-Paſſes and Regiſter-Money. Is it Poſſible that a Law which ſtated a Fee of *Three Shillings* to the Secretary for a *Sea-Brief*, to thoſe who needed and deſired it, ſhould thereby eſtabliſh *Twelve Shillings* on your Exellency for compelling thoſe to take your Let-Paſs who don't need it, and would gladly Refuſe it? Or can an Ordinance of the Governour and Council of *New-York* for Lett-Paſſes and the Fee for Regiſters in that Colony, if legal there, juſtifie your Excellency's demanding them in this Province without Law?

'Your Excellency's Arguing about Acts and the Publick Seal, ſeem to be of as little Force; and there are many other Particulars, which the Houſe think very Exceptionable, all which to Remark would be very tedious. However we are thankful your Excellency is pleaſed to Intimate, *that tho' the Governour's Salary was ſettled, we might expect to Pay alſo for every particular Act or Service he ſhould do as Governour.* We aſſure your Excellency your Meſſage has not at all enlightened us as to the Point in Controverſy, and if it will be of Service to others, for whom your Excellency tells us, it was more particularly deſigned, we are content they ſhould have it *in its full Strength*, and heartily deſire, ſince what has paſſed on each ſide from time to time has been to ſo little purpoſe, that there may be no more controverting Meſſages between your Excellency and this Houſe on that Head.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Sept. 5th, 1729.

His Excellency Governor *Burnet* died unexpectedly about two Days after the Date of this Reply to his laſt Meſſage: And it was thought the Diſpute would have ended with him, or at leaſt have lain dormant till the Arrival of a new Governor from *England*, who poſſibly might, or might not be inclin'd to enter too rigorouſly into the Meaſures of his Predeceſſor. But our laſt Advices by the Poſt acquaint us, that his Honour the Lieutenant Governour (on whom the Government immediately devolves upon the Death or Abſence of the Commander in Chief) has vigorouſly renew'd the Struggle on his own Account; of which the Particulars will be ſeen in our Next.

Perhaps ſome of our Readers may not fully underſtand the Original or Ground of this warm Conteſt between the Governour and Aſſembly. — It ſeems, that People have for theſe Hundred Years paſt, enjoyed the Privilege of Rewarding the Governour for the Time being, according to *their Senſe* of his Merit and Services; and few or none of their Governors have hitherto complain'd, or had Reaſon to complain, of a too ſcanty Allowance. But the late Gov. *Burnet* brought with him Inſtructions to demand a *ſettled Salary* of 1000 *l. per Annum*, Sterling, on him and all his Succeſſors, and the Aſſembly were required to fix it immediately. He inſiſted on it ſtrenuouſly to the laſt, and they as conſtantly refuſed it. It appears by their Votes and Proceedings, that they thought it an Impoſition, contrary to their own Charter, and to *Magna Charta*; and they judg'd that by the Dictates of Reaſon there ſhould be a mutual Dependence between the *Governor* and the *Governed*, and that to make any Governour independent on his People, would be dangerous, and deſtructive of their Liberties, and the ready Way to eſtabliſh Tyranny: They thought likewiſe, that the Province was not the leſs dependent on the Crown of *Great-Britain*, by the Governour's depending immediately on them and his own good Conduct for an ample Support, becauſe all Acts and Laws which he might be induc'd to paſs, muſt nevertheleſs be conſtantly ſent Home for Approbation in Order to continue in Force. Many other Reaſons were given and Arguments us'd in the Courſe of the Controverſy, needleſs to particularize here, becauſe all the material Papers relating to it, have been inſerted already in our Publick News.

Much deſerved Praiſe has the deceas'd Governour received, for his ſteady Integrity in adhering to his Inſtructions, notwithſtanding the great Difficulty and Oppoſition he met with, and the ſtrong Temptations offer'd from time to time to induce him to give up the Point. --- And yet perhaps ſomething is due to the *Aſſembly* (as the Love and Zeal of that Country for the preſent Eſtabliſhment is too well known to ſuffer any Suſpicion of Want of Loyalty) who continue thus reſolutely to Abide by what *they Think* their Right, and that of the People they repreſent, maugre all the Arts and Menaces of a Governour fam'd for his Cunning and Politicks, back'd with Inſtructions from Home, and powerfully aided by the great Advantage ſuch an Officer always has of engaging the principal Men of a Place in his Party, by conferring where he pleaſes ſo many Poſts of Profit and Honour. Their happy Mother Country will perhaps obſerve with Pleaſure, that tho' her gallant Cocks and matchleſs Dogs abate their native Fire and Intrepidity when tranſported to a Foreign Clime (as the common Notion is) yet her SONS in the remoteſt Part of the Earth, and even to the third and fourth Deſcent, ſtill retain that ardent Spirit of Liberty, and that undaunted Courage in the Defence of it, which has in every Age ſo glorioufly diſtinguiſhed BRITONS and ENGLISHMEN from all the Reſt of Mankind.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

London, June 28.

We hear that his Majeſty hath been pleaſed at the Court of Hanover, to nominate the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount Townſhend, to be Preſident of the Council, in the Room of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, deceas'd.

Rear Admiral Stewart will embark about the Middle of next Month for Jamaica, to take upon him the Command of the Squadron of Men of War in the Weſt Indies, in the Room of Rear Admiral St. Lo, deceaſed.

We hear that the deceaſed Admiral has left 600*l.* to Greenwich Hoſpital.

By Letters from the Canaries, dated the 25th paſt, we have Advice, that an Order had been there publiſh'd, requiring all Proteſtants to depart from thoſe Iſlands in two Months Time on Pain of Impriſonment, and of Confiſcation of their Effects. The greateſt part of (if not all) the Proteſtant,

Proteſtants of the Canary Iſlands are Engliſh, with ſome few French.

London, July 22. Yeſterday Morning at Ten o'Clock, there was a Committee of Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when the Affair between the Right Hon. the Lord Londonderry, Governour of the Leward Iſlands, and the Merchants trading to the ſaid Iſlands, was determin'd in favour of his Lordſhip; and the three Acts paſſed in the ſaid Iſlands for ſettling a Salary on his Lordſhip were confirm'd.

London, Aug 5. The Lords Proprietors of South Carolina, having ſigned at the Treaſury a Deed of Conveyance and Surrender of their Right and Title of that Province to the Crown, the Sum of 20,000*l.* was on Wedneſday laſt iſſued out of the Exchequer, being the Purchaſe-Money agreed for: It is now expected a Governour, and other Officers, will be ſoon nominated, and ſent to that Colony, which very much wants them.

Hague, Auguſt 9. The Letters from Paris of the 5th of this Month, which are juſt arrived, bring advice, that it was continued to be aſſured there, that the Peace with Spain is concluded; and that one of the Articles is, That the Infanto Don Carlos, ſhall go into Italy with a Body of ſeven or eight Thouſand Men, all Spaniards, to ſecure to himſelf the Dutchy of Tuſcany, after the Demiſe of the Great Duke.

Boſton, September 29.

By a Veſſel from Jamaica we have this Account, That in her Paſſage hither the Mate having ſome Difference with one of the Men, when at Helm, they fought and fell together overboard; each kept his Hold with one Hand while he ſtruck with the other, and tho' a Rope was thrown between them, which would have ſav'd them had they taken hold of it, they refus'd it and continued the Fight till they were both drowned.

Portſmouth in N.E. Sept. 26.

Laſt Week was tried *John Ambler*, for the Murther of his Negro Boy: The Jury brought him in guilty of Manſlaughter, and his Sentence was, To Forfeit all his moveable Goods, to lie in Goal Three Months without Bail or Mainprize, and to give Bond for his good Behaviour for Twelve Months.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, October 6.

Inward Entries. Evans from Turks Iſland, Newbold from Barbadoes, Skinner from Jamaica, Murphy from Londonderry, Fitch from Newfoundland, Marke from Boſton, Vater from Dover, and Mansfield from London.

Outward Entries. Staple for North Carolina, Young for Barbadoes, and Clarke for New-Caſtle.

Clear'd for Departure. Robinſon to Lewis, and Staple to North Carolina.

Two Hundred Paſſengers are come in the Ship which arrived here this Week from London-derry.

Philadelphia, October 9.

The Members of Aſſembly choſen at the Election laſt Week for the New County of *Lancaſter*, are *Thomas Edwards*, *John Wright*, *James Mitchel*, and *Thomas Reed*.

Thoſe choſen for *Bucks* County, are the ſame this Year as the laſt.

On Tueſday laſt, *Thomas Griffiths*, Eſq; was elected Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing.

The two Felons who lately broke Priſon and eſcaped out of the Province, being advertis'd in the Publick Prints, were taken near Amboy, and brought back to Town laſt Monday.

We hear that Saturday next is appointed for the Execution of James Smith, mentioned in our laſt as under Sentence of Death for Burglary and Felony.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards.

Brigt. Mary, John Tenant, from Dublin.
Sloop Catherine and Ann, Duncan Murry, from Maryland.

Entred Outwards.

Scoo. Dolphin, Richard Forteſcue, to Cape Fare.
Sloop Eliz. & Ann, William Burroughs to Jamaica.
Snow Satisfaction, Cornelius Davis, to Milford.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Alexander & Ann, W. Clymer, to Virginia.
—— Diligence, James Bayly, to Maryland.

Advertiſements.

TO be Sold by *Edward Shippen*, choice Hard Soap, very Reaſonable.

RUN away on the 10th of *September* paſt, from *William Dewees* of *Germantown* Townſhip, in *Philadelphia* County, a Servant Man named *Melchizedeck Arnold*, of a middle Stature, and reddiſh curled Hair: He had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, a dark Cinnamon-colour'd Coat, black Drugget Jacket, mouſe-colour'd drugget Breeches, grey Stockings, and new Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by me

William Dewees.

LAtely Imported from *London*, by *John Le*, and are to be ſold by him at the loweſt Prices, either by Wholeſale or Retale, at his Shop in *Market Street*, over againſt the *Presbyterian* Meeting-Houſe, theſe Goods following, *viz.*

Callicoes, divers Sorts. Hollands, and ſeveral ſorts of Sheeting Linnen. Several ſorts of Diapers and Table-Cloths. Several ſorts of Cambricks. Mantua Silks, and Graſſets. Beryllan, and plain Callimanco. Tamie yard-wide. Men's dyed ſhammie Gloves. Women's *Ditto*, Lamb. Stitching Silk, Thread and Silk. Twiſt for Women. Silk and Ribbands. Double Thread Stockings. Men's white ſhammie Gloves. Silk Handkerchiefs, & other ſorts of Handkerchiefs. Men's glaz'd Gloves, Topp'd. Men's Shoe-Buckles, Bath-metal. Masks for Women. Several ſorts of Penknives. Plain metal Buttons for Men's Coats and Jackets. Ivory Caſe-Knives, and ſeveral ſorts of Pocket-Knives. Dowlaſſes ſeveral ſorts. Huckabags, and Ruſſia Linnen. Oznaburghs. Several ſorts of Looking-Glaſſes. Garlicks and brown Holland. Bag-Holland *Ditto*. Several ſorts of Druggets. Fine Kerſeys. Superfine double-mill'd Drab. Broad-Cloths. London Shalloons. Fine and coarſe Hats. Men and Women's *Engliſh* Shoes. Stockings, ſeveral ſorts, for Men, Women and Children. Several ſorts of Caps. Women's Bonnets. Several ſorts of Horn and Ivory Combs. Gun-powder, Shot, and Flints. Bibles of ſeveral ſorts. Teſtaments, Pſalters and Primers. Large Paper Books, and ſmall ones, with Pocket-Books, and other Stationary Ware. Several ſorts of Checquer'd Linnen. Flannels and Duroys. Scots-Snuff.

To be LET by the above Perſon, One Half of the Houſe he now poſſeſſeth. Enquire of him and know further.

Juſt Publiſhed:

TITAN LEEDS's Almanack, for the Year, 1730. in his uſual plain Method; being far preferable to any yet publiſhed in *America*. To be Sold by *David Harry* at the late Printing-Office of *Samuel Keimer*, at Three Shillings and nine-pence per Dozen.

N. B. *As this Almanack for its Worth has met with univerſal Reception, it has rais'd the Price of the Copy to* 25*l. a year, for which Reaſon the Printer cannot afford them under the abovementioned Price: But gives this Friendly Caution to the Publick, That when they buy Almanacks for* 3 *s. a Dozen, they muſt not expect* Titan Leeds's, *or any ſo valuable.*

VEry good Live-Geeſe Feathers to be ſold at *Evan Powel's* in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next Door but one to *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq;

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Money, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, &c. all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had at the Publiſhers of this Paper; who perform all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

Philadelphia: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the New Printing-Office near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.